Action Plan to improve the performance of Power Sector

5372. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any action plan to improve the per-
* formance of power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken up under the action plan so far; and

(d) in what manner the action plan add/esses to the problems of Eastern and North-Eastern regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) Action plan to im-^ prove performance of Power Sector and 'to achieve the set targets is drawn up annually. The 1995-96 annual action plan envisaged, inter-alia, achievement of PLF of 62%, Energy generation of 377.1 billion units, capacity addition of 2161.53 MW, construction of 1898 Ckm. of 400 KV and 2115 Ckm of 220 KV transmission lines, addition of sub-station capacity of 2835 MVA at 400 KV and 2535 MVA at 220 KV level etc.

The action plan includes capacity addition of 1174.3 MW in Eastern Region and 124.48 MW in the North-Eastern Region which would increase availability of power in these States.

Performance of SEBs

5373. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of State Electricity Boards is the critical problem area in the power sector;

(b) if so, the accumulated losses of SEBs at present;

(c) the rate of returns being earned by the SEBs against the stipulated minimum . prescribed under the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the performance of SEBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cumulative losses of SEB's, as per the available annual accounts for the year 1992-93, were Rs. 2880.07 crores after taking into account RE subsidy as provided in the accounts for the year 1992-93.

(c) A Statement indicating the Rate of Return achieved against 3% ROR, as prescribed under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, by the different State Electricity Boards for 1992-93 is enclosed. *{See* below)

(d) State GovtTSEBs have been ad vised, from time to time to undertake measures such as rationalised tariff, regu lar payment of rural electrification sub sidy, improvement in Plant Load Factor, reduction in T&D losses, etc. to improve the finances of the State Electricity Boards and to reduce their losses.

STATEMENT

State indicating the Rate of Return achieved by the SEBs during 1993

(After recovering subsidies provided in the accounts)

Sl. No.	SEBs	Year ended 31st March 1993
1.	A.P.	3.26
2.	Bihar	14.10
3.	Gujarat	3.04
4.	Haryana	-21.78
5.	H.P.	4.08
6.	Karnataka	3.27
7.	Kerala	-3.99
8.	M.P.	3.00
9.	Maharashtra	5.07
10.	Orissa	3.02

Sl. No.	SEBs	Year ended 31st March 1993
11.	Punjab	-3.99
12.	Rajasthan	3.12
13.	Tamil Nadu	7.69
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00
15.	W.B.	-4.87
16.	Assam	-16.44
17.	Meghalaya	-8.65
	TOTAL	2.08

Gap between demand and supply *ot* electricity

5374. DR. BJi. DUTTA: WW the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

supply of electricity daring peak period, State-wise at present;

(b) bow these compare with the cap identified during 1S9142. 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(e) the names of States fat which the gap has widened daring the last four yean;

(d) the reasons for the widening gap between demand and supply of electricity in these States; and

(e) the steps takea to improve the position?

THE MINUTER OP STATE IN THE MINISTRY OP POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CMMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (e) State-wise gap between demand and supply of electricity during peak period for the years 1991-92 to 1994-95 is ghaa in Statesneat *(Set* below). During these years Use percentage shortage ic'respect of peak demand had involved Punjab, Rajasthaa *t* U.P. in Northern Region, Madhya Pradesh, * Maharashtra in Western Region, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in Southern Regie* and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagalaad and Tripwra hi NorttVEastern Region.

(d) The mala reasons for widening the gap between demand and supply of electricity have been due to the growth in the demand out-stripping the increase in availability during peak periods and increase in outages of thermal units.

(e) In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability of power, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power it the country include expediting the commiasinnlng of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution lossea, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures, arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas and promotion of private sector investment in power sector.

Statement

·Year-wise peak demand and peak met (peak demand month)

(Figures in NET MW)

State/System	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
NORTHERN REGION:				
CHANDIGARH				
Peak Demand	120	135	140	140
Peak Met	101	102	135	140
Deficti	19	33	5	0
%	15.8%	24.4%	3.6%	0.0%